CITY OF WASHINGTON MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 2, 1845.

Israel C. James, C. W. James, H. M. Lewis. H. Stevenson, J. F. Johnson, J. H. Stevenson W. A. Pierce, James Pierce, James K. Whipple W. H. Weld, O. H. P. Stem, Henry Platt, Wil iam Gouldin, M. Boullemet, Jesse Stansbury, A Billing, and W. S. Wood, are authorized to receive new subscribers, and make collections for the

We are requested to say the same gentlemen are outhorized to make collections for the "Globe."

THE SIGNS IN TEXAS.THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The last accounts from Texas are decisive. The how how well-founded was our confidence in the esult-how correct were our predictions. The whole nachinery of Messrs. Elliott & Co .- of Mexico and Great Britain-cannot defeat the voice of the people. We lay before our readers a variety of articles from the New Orleans Picayune and the New Orleans ence in Mexico, and how completely it has been dis-sipated by the movements in Texas. The first article from the "Picayune" is an angry and a severe review of the earlier transactions of President Jones, and is well calculated to excite the jealousy and the indigation of the people. It charges him with Britisl intrigue. It even suspects him of "corruption." These are very delicate questions. We refrai from all investigation of their truth at the presen ment. Time is destined to shed a blaze of light upon the measures and the motives of President

But, for the present, we dismiss all apprehenders, if he has committed any, will counteract themvigilance, and stimulate his utmost exertions to redeem himself from the consequences of his own er-rors. In fact, what do we see in the following article from the next day's Picayune? A new and a bolder movement of President Jones in favor of an-nexation. Not content with having called Congress together to consider our propositions, he has earnestly recommended to the people to appoint delegates to a convention, to assemble on the memorable 4th of July, thus to give a last stroke to the measure of annexation; to comply with the further requisitions of our own resolutions, and to ratify them by the voice of the people in a convention of their own delegates, assembled for the purpose of forming a contitution. President Jones has taken this additional step at the risk of even offending the prejudices of he people. The "Galveston News," for example, has some scruples about his authority to call the conention, as well as upon the basis of the organization which he has adopted for the purpose. But it scems to waive its objections in deference to the imrtant crisis which is at hand. "The News," of May 17th, for instance, says:

of May 17th, for instance, says:

"To-day we publish another proclamation of the President But a few days ago great apprehensions were felt lest we should not have a call of Congress; now we are to have a Congress and a convention upon the heels of each other. All felt a desire that the great revolutionary movement of the popular will should be harbingered forth to the world by the antecedent action of our Executive, showing the harmonious concurrence of the existing government. A call of congress was the full extent of power given that the President. This was all that was asked, and all that was expected of him. This was the beginning and this the cad of executive authority. To the people is expressly reserved all control and direction over the whole subject matter of a convention and change of government. Such reservation is equivalent to a direct prohibition to every department of the existing government to exercise any influence or authority over the spontaneous will of

remain the other, in a nationality of enthusian altogeth unprecodented. By pressing forward with the same ardor d unanimity, the open enemies and the disgnised friends annexation will be equally disappointed; and it matters who may assume to lead, or control the people; the final amph will belong to the people, self-directed and uncon illed."

not who may assume to lead, or control the people; the final intensity will belong to the people, self-directed and uncontrolled.

"BASIS OF REFRESENTATION.—If we suppose eastern and existent Texas to be divided by throwing into the latter all the counties touching the Brazos, and those westward of that tream, and including in eastern Texas all the other counties, there will be then 19 counties in western, and 17 counties, there will be then 19 counties in western, and 17 counties, there will be then 19 counties in western, and 17 counties in eastern Texas. The aincident former counties at the last election polled 4,478 votes, and according to the distribution of power directed by President Jones, they will have 26 deputies in the convention, equal to one deputy to 122 voters. The seventeen eastern counties polled 8,374 votes, and will have 30 deputies in the convention; equal to one deputy to 236 voters. By comparing the whole number of deputies (61) with the whole number of voters in the country. (12,572,) we shall find that an exactly equal representation will give two hundred and nine voters to one deputy. This equality being observed, the above western counties would have 23 deputies, this the above western counties would have 23 deputies, the three follows that the West have 5 deputies more, and the east has 4 deputies less, than they would have were both these great divisions represented according to their respective number of voters. Again: if the eastern counties were to have one deputy to 175 voters, as is allowed to the West, then the East would have 38 deputies in the voters one deputy to 175 voters, as is allowed to the West, then the East would have 48 deputies instead of 33; and, on the other hand, if the West were allowed but one deputy to 236 voters, (the apportionment of the East, then the Fresident's apportionment is largely in favor of the West, and to the disadvantage of the East. But, as the only question to be decided is not open which the East and West are entirely united, we feel confid

From the Houston Telegraph, May 14. The Paochamator.—We rejoice to present to our readers to day the proclamation of President Jones, recommending that the people shall meet in their respective counters and elect delegates to a convention. It now behoves every true friend of annexation to show his hand. The President has by this noble act evinced, beyond the shadow of a doubt, his sincere desire to sustain the best interests of the people. Let the patriotic and candid then reciprocate his generous confidence. The fitter friends of annexation have been clamoring for a convention; the President has come forward and met them upon their own terms. Will they now turn round and abuse him? We fear not for the content of the people. The true friends of this great measure, even those who have been ranked in the opposition to the President, whill over heen ranked in the opposition to the President, whill over heen ranked in the opposition to the President, whill over heen ranked in the opposition to the President, and with noble unanimity act in concert with him to consummate the great have been ranked in the opposition to the Tresident, cordially approve his conduct, and with noble unaniact in concert with him to consummate the great of their wishes. Symptoms of disaffection even of revolution were already displaying themes in different sections of the country, so earnest the people to effect this measure at an early pethe and said to the boldest. Come on, I will be true to lation, and will lead the van.' Let the lukewarm and halt at this juncture, we will not faller. Every sinfriend of annexation will take his position with the ident, and press onward with slacrity and cheerfulness the good work is accomplished."

are interspersed through the papers which we have received from Texas. Every thing, in fact, satisfies together any considerable number of troops.

The present array of Mexico is said to consist of 31,000 officers and least than 20,000 men.

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propositions from Europe to raise a loan, upon the condition that Texas will accept the conditions of Mexico. The work is done. The die is cast. The people are the great magicians who have performed the great magicians which are great magicians who have performed the great magicians where the great magicians who have performed the great magicians who have performed t people are the great magicians who have performed the spell. What we would now earnestly request of the people of Texas, is, to indulge no vindictive passions, to run into no excesses to cast not a single shade over the sublime spectacle which they have hitherto exhibited, of calm, decided, and free people, determining their wn destiny at the polls, without the slightest violence, without any passionate excitement. What ever errors may have been committed by a few of her citizens, there is every reason to hope that they are now cordial in their devotion to annexation, and for ourselves, we are prepared to extend to all her

citizens, upon entering the Union; "the generons con

idence" of a free people.

From the New Orleans Picayune, May 24. FROM MEXICO.

FROM MEXICO.

The United States brig Somers, Commander Gerry, arrived at Pensacola on Monday flight last, in seven days from Vera Cruz. A gentleman who has laid us under many obligations heretofore, has furnished us with an suthentic abstract of the Mexican news up to the 10th instant. It will be seen that the intelligence—published exclusively in the Picayune of Wednesday last—that Capt. Ellott, the British charge to Texas, (who left Galveston some weeks ago, as he said, for Charleston,) had in fact gone secrelly to Mexico, is confirmed. It will be seen also that our statement that the Texian government had sent secret agents, along with Capt. Ellott, to barter the Texian people for a valueless recognition of independence by Mexico, is also confirmed; and that the account we published of Senor Canedo's mission to the United States was likewise correct.

The intrigues which we have felt it our duty to expose—the secret negotiations and mysterious movements of official conspirators that we have heen compelled, from a sense of the obligations which our relations to the public impose upon us, to lay bare to the gase of the world, have been so fraught with crime, so marked by duplicity, so overcharged with baseness, that we have not been surprised that some of our contemporaries have heastatd to put full faith in the revelations we have made. Indeed, at moments we have been staggard ourselves at the developments as they were brought to light, and have given them to the public with some hesitancy, notwithstanding the absolutely authentic source from which we derive our information. The intrigues which we have so often exposed in our columns came to our knowledge carly—in their inception almost. As our own country was to be made the victim of their iniquitous purpose, and the people of Texas were intended to be sacrificed to the policy of foreign governments, aided and abetted by the ambition—or avarice perhaps—of some of their own public servants, it behoved us to establish extensive means of information in such quarters as were likely to be the scenes of operation, and in a manner so systematic as to be scarcely liable to mistake or imposition. As yet we have not been led astray by a single error when we relied upon these means for the whole truth. And to-day we have confirmation of the last act in the dram—the denouement of the play which will end in a tragedy yet, if those whom it concerns to be circumspect take no heed of themselves—which establishes beyond the possibility of a doubt the existence of the intrigue, the parties to it, the active co-operation of England in it, and its consummation, if the people of Texas prove not equal to a crisis that they will shortly have to meet.

We have been led to preface the intelligence which we now proceed to lay before our readers with these remarks, inasmuch as our northern contemporaries—imposed upon by those interest expose—the secret negotiations and mysterious movements of official conspirators that we have been compelled, from a sense of the obligations

"The bill allowing the Minister of Foreign Affairs the power to negotiate a treaty with Texas for her independence, with the process that she shall not be annexed to the United States, passed the Mexican House of Representatives on the 3d inst. by a vote of 31 for to 13, against it, after a stormy delaste of three days. I was immediately sent to the senate, where it was believed was immediately sent to the sanate, where it was believed the fact that of the concurrence ananimously. A report to that effect was ched Vera Cruz, one days before I sailed, but the last mail, of the 16th, brought no confirmation of it.

"Captain Editor, English Charge to Trans, had been in the tity of Mexico secret weeks, accommented by a Min. Shuth, IEEEE AGENT FROM THE SANATHY.

ought no committee the committee of the

Here we have a disclosure of events of the highrere we have a discissure of events of the high-est moment—the important fact established by them being that a secret negotiation is going forward be-tween Texas and Mexico, under the auspices and protection of the British government; and that Bag-lish vessels of war are employed in conducting the conspirators to and from Mexico; and that the basis of this negotiation is avowed hostility to the pur-poses and policy of the United States. We will not stop to inquire what line of conduct it devolves poses and policy of the United States. We will not stop to inquire what line of conduct it devolves upon the United States to pursue, when an intrigue is conducted upon her borders, to check her progress, cripple her influence, and baffle the will of the American people; but we know full well what use Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe would make of the means offensive and defensive of the United States, had such an unfriendly, gratuitous, and insulting interference between the sovereign powers of this hemisphers been attempted in their day. The extent of the means employed by England, and the nature of them too, may be inferred from her success in bringing the Mexican Congress to pass a bill virtually recognising the independence of Texas, upon the simple condition that she refuses to be annexed to the United States. The stubbornness of exed to the United States. The stubbor the Mexican character is made to bend to the wa-ving of the British scepare; and the only recom-pense for her humility is the interdiction of a con-nection of Texas with the United States—leaving her free to be united with any other power under the sun. The mention of Monroe's name in this

regard makes the air have a gunpowder odor.

We proceed to make further levies upon the abstract before us, and files of papers with which whave been furnished from the same source, in rela

ion to the general news in Mexico.

We are informed that Mexico is in a most distoon to the general news in Mexico.

We are informed that Mexico is in a most distracted and unsettled condition, amounting almost to a state of revolution. The States of Tobasco and proceedings of the 4th agreements of the 3d infantry, and elessup; and two companies of the 3d infantry and elessup; and two companies of the 3d infantry have lately been ordered to remove immediately from Fort Leaven worth to Fort Jessup. It appears from this, that Fresident Folk intends to have a force in readiness on our castern frontier, to add us, if necessary, in repelling any sudden incursion of Mexican troops."

We have no fears, therefore, about the power of President Jones to arrest the current of annexation, even if he had the inclination to exert it. The people will control him. Public sentiment is roading on with the impetuosity of a mountain torrent. We give some evidences of this irresistible force in the extracts which we have copied from the "New Orleans Courier." We have other proofs in the popular meetings, whose bold and commanding proceedings.

In regard to the American squadron at Vera Cruz we have the following information:

"The arrival of our squadron at Vers Cruz created a great excitement, and also in the city of Mexico, where it was represented to consist of twenty-one sail of men-of-war. The unexpected presence of this squadron had, no doubt, a salutary influence, and possibly might have caused the mission so privately determined upon to the United States."

Of Mr. Shannon we hear this much:

"Mr. Shannon we near this much:
"Mr. Shannon, late American minister, had engaged his
passage in an American vessel, and would sail about the
loth inst. for New York. It does not appear that he posseased any knowledge of the political safars of the capital
of Mexico, and he is not considered in any other light than
an obscure American citizen, whose name is never alluded
to as one at all connected with the important transactions

to as one at all connected with the important transactions of the day."

The yellow fever begins to show itself in Vera Cruz, which we believe is always the case at this season of the year.

The efficers and crews of the squadron enjoyed very good health, but were getting tired of lying at anchor under Green Island (Isla Verde) without having any communication with the shore, and upon an allowance of fresh water, with the thermometer averaging 820 to 830, and exercising at general quarters so much in that enervating climate.

The Somers was to have left Pensacola on the 22d, returning immediately for Vera Cruz.

We learn that the brig Franklin, Capt. Nickerson, which has been on a whaling voyage in the Gulf for three months, during which time she has taken two sperm whales that yielded twenty-six barrels of oil, lately put in at Pensacola, on account of a mutiny that broke out among the crew.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 25. LATER FROM TEXAS.

The steamship New York, Captain Wright, arrived in our port last evening, in 33 hours from Galveston. She brought over sixty passengers, articingst whom were General Samuel Houston, ex-President of Texas, and family, who, it is said, are en route for the Marriage.

of Lexas, and samly, who, it is said, are en route for the Hermitage.

The United States squadron, under the command of Commodore R. F. Stockton, consisting of the steam frigate Princeton, Lieut. Com'g E. R. Thomp-son, ship St. Mary's, Captain Saunders, ship Sara-toga, Captain Shubrick, and brig Porpoise, Lieut. Com'dt W. E. Hunt, have arrived and ahchored off Galveston.

toga, Captain Shubrick, and brig Porpoise, Lieut. Com'dt W. E. Hunt, have arrived and ahchored off Galveston.

The Princeton, St. Mary's and Porpoise arrived on the 12th instant, 15 days from Hampton Roads. The Saratoga got in three days after. The entire squadron made the passage by the "Hole in the Wall" and Providence Channel to the Gulf, and has made what is considered a very quick trip for this season of the year. There not being a sufficient depth of water on the bar off Galveston harbor to admit the passage of the larger vessels, Commodore Stockton on the 13th shifted his broad pennant from the Princeton to the Porpoise, and with that vessel crossed the bar—the Porpoise drawing 11 feet 9 inches, and there being 13 feet water in the channel. The wind being ahead at the time, she was compelled to make a "dead beat" up to the anchorage off the city, where she is now lying. On her comping to anchor a national salute was fired, which was answered by the Austin—Texian sloop in ordinary.

The Porpoise is the largest man-of-war, other than Texian vessels built expressly for that navigation, that has ever entered the harbor of Galveston. The Princeton, St. Mary's and Saratoga were left at anchor outside the bar.

The most important intelligence from the republic is contained in the following proclamation of President Jones, from which it would seem that the executive is cutting his wisdom teeth at last—we use the word seem to denote that the doubt which the previous course of President Jones had created has not been removed from our mind: nor should any one relapse into a state of security and confidence until "it is finished."

BY THE FRESIENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS A PROCLAMATION.

that a convention should be assembled for the people alone to decide inally upon the preposition for annexation, and 'by deputies in convention assembled," to adopt a constitution with a view to the admission of Texas as one of the States of the American Union; and
Whereas no authority is given by the constitution of this

of Austin, on the "fourth of July" next, for the parconsidering the proposition for the annexation of Texas to
the United States, and any other proposition which may be
made concerning the nationality of the respublic; and
should they judge it expedient and proper to adopt, provisionally, a constitution to be submitted to the people for
their ratification, with a view to the admission of Texas, as
a State, into the American Union, in accordance with the
terms of the proposition for annexation already submitted
to this government by that of the United States. And the
chief justices of the respective countries aforesaid will
give due notice of the said elections, appoint a presiding of
fleer in the several precincts, who will appoint the judges
and clerks of said elections, and have the same conducted
according to the constitution and laws regulating elections,
and make due return thereof.

incoording to the constitution and laws regulating elections, and make due return thereof.

In testimony whereoff have caused the great seal of the epublic to be hereanto affixed, the fifth day of May, in Done at Washington, this fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the independence of the republic the tenth.

ANSON JONES. ANSON JONES.

By the President:

ERENEZER ALLEN, Attorney General
and acting Secretary of State.

The fourth of July—the day upon which this convention is to assemble—is not one upon which the interests of America ought to suffer; and hence we attribute to the President more sincerity in his sudden conversion than we should otherwise do;

ut of this anon.

We see no mention made of the arrival of Capt. Elliott at Galveston.

The McKim had not reached Galveston when the

The McKim had not reached Galveston when the New York left.

The people of Galveston gave the officers of the American squadron a ball last week, which was a brilliant and joyous affair.

The New York brought a large mail from the interior; but owing to the lateness of the hour at which she arrived, we were not able to get a letter from beyond Galveston. From those received from that place we have given the above summary.

FROM TEXAS. We are indebted to Captain Hoffman, of the barque "William Ivy," from Matagorda, for the Weekly Despatch, of that place, of May 3. ed with animated expressions of the public pice in favor of annexation

It is filled with animated expressions of the public voice in favor of annexation.

It contains the proceedings of a meeting of the inhabitants of Matagorda county—Seth Ingram in the chair, and Thomas Harvey, secretary.

In purouance of resolutions adopted at a previous meeting, the representative and senator in Congress, from the county of Matagorda, were appointed delegates to meet the delegates from the other counties, in convention at the seat of government, on the 3d Monday in May, in order to adopt such plans as they may deem most proper to obtain the action of the people throughout the republic on the question of annexation. Among the resolutions adopted by the meeting are the following:

"Resolved, That we have heard with astohishment and indignation of the appointment and emberkation of a minister from this government to England and France, which, in conjunction with the delay used by the Executive, in calling together the Congress, is well calculated to excite our distrust in the action of the President.

"Resolved, That delay is useless, as we wish to see no overtures from any government save that of the United States."

The columns of the Despatch are full of severe

The columns of the Despatch are full of severe but justly merited invective against President Jones for his unreasonable delay in convoking Congress

The Despatch contains also a letter from Mr. Richard Roman, senator from the Managorda district, the Annexation Corresponding Committee, which expresses, asys the Despatch, the sentimelite of nineteenth-twentieths of the people of western existing the commencement of the People of western since the commencement of the Textan revolution, he had "air abiditing hope that annexation to the United States was the ultimate desiriny of Texas. Such was then, and has ever since been, the general conviction of the people." He goes on to state that the hope of its consummation was so strong in 1836, of that the existing government at that time submitted the question to the people were unanimously in favor of the plan. He says the present government Texas was instituted for temporary purposes only and the constitution. The people were unanimously in favor of the plan. He says the present government Texas was instituted for temporary purposes only and the constitution of the people were unanimously in favor of the plan. He says the present government Texas was instituted for temporary purposes only and the constitution of the properties of the measure of annexation on expression—and if it fail, he will think that Texas has struck a blow for liberty in vain, and he will feel the humiliation of defeat.

It is plain that the PEOPLE of Texas, the real people, are full of enthusiasm for the consummation of a measure which they contemplated ever since the battle of San Jacinto, as the reward of their toils in kind the settlement and defence of the territory against the Mexicans. It will be an exceedingly dangerous experiment for Mr. Jones and his advisers to understake by open violence or secret intrigue to disappoint the wishes of the public. Not only will the axperiment be dangerous, but it cannot succeed. Its success is impossible. The moment Mr. Jones and his co-intriguers attempt, by an open act, to countrake by open and the same of the people from Nacogoleches to the Rio del Norts. Nothing will be able to withstand them—they

Despatches have been received from Major Don elson as late as the 22d May. He was waiting a New Orleans for the first steamer to carry him back to Texas, where he has no doubt already arrived He returns with a strong determination to put forth every effort that may be necessary to complete the great measure of annexation. He goes oack with a firm purpose, but in a concili spirit; and a correspondent in New York might well have spared himself the trouble of advising the appointment of another and able associate to co-operate with him in his negotiations. Major D. a man of decided talent. He is cut out for the ob ject in which he is employed, and is fully sufficient to meet all the questions which may arise. We wenture to say that he will acquire new reputation from the successful termination of his labors.

Letters have been received in Washington, dat at Galveston from the 13th to the 22d May. The equadron under Commodore Stockton arrived of Galveston on the 12th, in the remarkable passage of two weeks from Hampton Roads. On his arrival Commodore Stockton hoisted his broad pennant on board the United States brig Porpoise, entered the harbor of Galveston, and fired a salute of twentyone guns. Nothing could have been more opportune than the visit of this squadron. Every maniquestion of annexation under the resolutions of Congress, in the opinion of all classes, is settled; in truth seven-eighths of the people are in favor of it, and every man in Texas seems to despise the threats of Mexico, and to spurn all European interference i the matter. Intelligence had been received that the Mexican

were crossing the Rio Grande del Norte under Gen eral Arista, and taking possession of an immens nd valuable portion of the territory on east side of that river. But is it possible that Mex co can be so infatuated as to believe that their mer occupancy of a territory, to which they hav legitimate pretension, can give them a shado of claim to any portion of the country is which their troops may happen to be quartered at the moment of annexation? When that measur s completed through the action of her Congress and the consent of the people themselves is express through their convention, then will we be prepared to solve the question whether we will permit these invi lers to molest the soil of Texas. A correspondent a New York may dismiss all his fears. Our govern nent is prepared for any issue. Our squadron ast. Three thousand troops will be on the off the con porders of Texas to preserve our just rights, and o protect her from invasion. But it is highly probable, if Gen. Arista does not retire within his wn shell, the Texas volunteers will be sufficient to lear and protect their boundary.

Captain Stockton was to leave Galveston on the 22d, with the squadron for Corpus Christi, the Rio del Norte, and Matamoras.

Captain Elliott and his chum companion had not arrived at Galveston on the 22d.

The most cordial reception has been given Captain Stockton at Galveston. Their papers are full of the compliments which have been paid to him. On Wednesday night, the 21st May, "a ball, the rival of which it is believed that Galveston has not seen, was to be given at the Tremont House in compliment to Captain Stockton, and the officers of the United States squadron now here."

"We would suggest to our fellow-citizens the propriety of making some manifestation of welcome to the officers of the United States squadron, a principal object of whose business is doubtless to give protection more especially to this city, pending the inal settlement of annexation."

The following is the invitation which Captain Stockton received:

Gatveston, May 17th, 1848.

Sis: The undersigned have been deputed by their fellow ritisens to present to Commodore Stockton and the officer of the squadron under his command, an invitation to a backick will be given by the citizens of Galveston on Wedersday next, at the Tremont House, in evidence of welcome the officers of the squadron.

sday next, at the Tremont House, in evidence of welcon the officers of the squadron. The undersigned avail themselves of the opportunit is afforded to express their individual gratification in by the medium of communicating to Commodore Stockies is feeble testimony of the estimation in which an old, fast tried friend of Texas is held by the citizens of Galve

A fundament of the collection News.

A fundament of the collection of the great American Union, and that Texas is directly as member of the collection of the great and collection of the collection of the great and collection of the collection of

dred and firly tons.

Extracts from the Houston Intelligencer of May 14.

We learn from the La Grange Intelligencer that a party of Indians appeared near Corpus Christi on the 16th ult., killed two Mexicana, wounded a third, and drove off a large number of horses belonging to Col. Kinney. A company of maritders has been ranging between the Rio Grande and Nucces for several weeks, and cut off all communication with the Mexican settlements. Tisde is therefore very dull. Scarcely any traders have esisted the port for the last three weeks. We learn from other sources that a large number of troops have been sent to Matamores and 16 different points on the Rio Grande, by order of Gen. Arista. It appears that the Mexican government fears that an attack will soon be made upon that frontier by American troops. It does not appear, however, that the number of troops on the Rio Grande has been much increased. The whole force along the line of the Rio Grande does not probably exceed on the the sand men.

A small party of Wacces lately stole several horses from the astilement on Cedar Creek, above Bastrop. These Indians were jursted by a party of Delawares, who threatened to extirminate them, if they did not deliver the stolen horses. The Wacces mmediately delivered up their booty and retired towards the mountains.

TEXAS\_OREGON\_MEXICO

Some of our cotemporaries have rather disinimputation, and through it on the administraward Mexico. Others again have charged us with being lulled into an overweening sense of security at the present important crisis. They ininuate that Mr. Polk and his cabinet have been Elliott; and that, Nero-like, they have been dancing and fiddling while Rome was burning. Both of hese are extravagant assertions; both are incorrect

heir eyes open. If they had the hundred eyes o Argus, indeed, they ought to have all of them vigiant and awake. We venture to predict, from the information we possess, that, let the time come when it may, they will be found acting, and ready to act, as each coming event may require, and with a prudence and a foresight which will meet every mergency that may be presented to their co

We, too, move, indeed, in a humble sphere; but we too, are prepared to chonicle the passing events of the day; and, from the record we have already kept we are prepared to avoid both extremes, and a east attempt, as faithful sentinels on the watch tower, to keep an intelligent public fairly informed of all the circumstances which we deem necessary to bear on the important questions of the day. We draw such conclusions from the most authentic inormation which we can obtain, as those facts ap oear fairly to warrant.

We freely admit the importance of the crisis which we have arrived. It will indeed form a mos interesting epoch in our national annals. The his-toric page which records the passing events of this day, will be read with more than ordinary interest by future generations; and the first days of the ad-ministration of James K. Polk will be referred to with deep and abiding interest.

It has already been our good fortune, as it has een our duty, to have taken some part in the dis ssion of two of the most important issues which have ever been made up and presented to the Amer-ican people for their decision. We refer, of course, first to the Oregon, and secondly to the Mexican and Texas questions.

On the first question the "Union" has had occa sion to say a good deal; and we trust that what has been said is not altogether lost upon the public ear.
Our brief has been fairly and impartially made up. It is now before the country. The question is itself to adjust and arrange it for the consideration of their | The parrative is easy, and fixes the attention by the respective governments. We hope that an amica-ble adjustment, equitable and honorable to both nations, may be adopted. But if we are disappointed in the result, and if the final appeal must be comes a proud and a valiant people. But upon s collateral point which has lately sprung up, we ought to remind the British government that the course in regard to Mexico is but little calculated to advance the negotiations upon Oregon. We make he remark with regret, but we make it with perfec sincerity, that the interposition of England with our rights on the subject of Texas is kindling a sent ment among the people of this country which is fa ess favorable than might be desired to an amicab

rrangement of the question of Oregon. We confess we are at some loss to know who we are to anticipate from the course of Mexico herself. If she had been permitted to act alone she might have seen her true interests in th blessings of peace. But the pride of her people has been sharpened by the intrigues of British gents and British presses. Her government may perhaps be compelled to yield in some degree o their importunate clamors. But we, at least shall be prepared for either fortune. Her true in terest will be found in peace. Let the great mea are of annexation be accomplished, and with it the questions of boundary and of claims. But if she nadly rushes on to the alternative of war, who shall oretend to set bounds to the consequences?

The march of the Anglo Saxon race is onwar

They must, in the event, accomplish their destinyspreading far and wide the great principle of self-go rernment; and who shall say how far they wil rosecute the work? We infinitely prefer the friendly settlement of the

great question now pending. It will secure the peace and welfare of the Mexican nation. It can now be done, and it should now be accomplishe For who can arrest the torrent that will pour enware to the West? The road to California will be open us. Who will stay the march of our western peo-ple? Our northern brethren also are looking to wards that inviting region with much more inter than those of the South. They, too, will raise the cry of "Westward, ho!" However strongly many of them may now oppose annexation, yet let Cal ifornia be thrown open to their ambition, and the torrent even of their population will roll on west vardly to the Pacific.

If Mexico were quietly permitted to carve out he own destiny for her own people, we repeat, we might enjoy peace with her, and she might have a better form of government for her own people There was once a kindly feeling towards us in the reasts of Pizarro, Martinez, Castilio y Zanyas, and General Almonte himself. These were the friends of the federal constitution of 1824. There is now other provinces. It is a counterpart of our own. A convention at Vera Cruz is said to have it again in contemplation. If foreign powers, then, would works."—Picayune, May 25.

between us, before the apple of discord had been thrown among us by a dexterous hand for sinister President of the United States of America.

wards the United States. The comments of the "Courrier" are conciliatory. We shall republish them to-morrow evening. In the micen time, we lay before our readers the following extracts from it, as we find them translated in the "New York Evening Post." The "Courrier"

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the 30th day of May, A. D., 1845, and [L. s.] of the independence of the United States of America, the 69th. in the "New York Evening Post." The "Courrier" loes not deny that we had grounds for the suspi cions we expressed; but it lays the blame upon M. Saligny. It is "the folly of her diplomatic agent," (to adopt the words of the "Evening Post,") that t condemns. We leave it to the journalist and the agent to settle the complaint with each other:

agent to settle the complaint with each other:

"If the diplomacy of France deserves to be blamed at all, it is to be blamed for not having strictly followed a course of neutrality before and pending, as well as after. Her right and duty were to labor for the maintenance of the independence of Texas; but all her efforts fure have been attended with a want of skill, and an unpardonable degree of bluster and ostentation. A miserable air of petty intrigue has been given to that which was the exercise of a right, and the defense of a legitimate interest. Instead of maintaining a defensive position, she has assumed an aggressive one. This bungling is to be regretted, because it has all the disadvantage of an stack, without any of its dignity. We lose as much of American sympathy as England does, without gaining anything by it. It will result from his, that if Texas rejects the propositions of Mexico, upheld as she is by the pompous perforage of England and France, this rejection—which is probable, may, almost certain to take place—will place the two 'protectors' in a ridiculous position; and annexation, let it take place as it may, will be understood and calebrated throughout the entire Umon as a triumph over France as well as England—a joint partnership in which we would have done just as well not to have participated."

OUR CHINESE SQUADRON.

A letter from New York of the 27th says: "Ou China squadron is still here. I was on board a noon to-day, with the steamer in readiness to take the ships to sea. The pilots, however, determined that the state of the weather was unpropitious, and the departure is therefore postponed until to-morrow at 11 a. m. Mr. Everett and lady were on board in the morning, and are very comfortably accom-modated. I doubt if any public vessels ever went to sea more completely equipped. The Columbus has a remarkably fine-looking crew of young men, mostly, if not all, Americans."

emsiderations from England, which the conspirators in ing's "New York Evening Post," that—
"The Line-of-battle Ship Columbus, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Biddle, was taken in tow this day, at 12, meridian, by steamers Herculea and Jacob Bell, and proceeded through Gedney's channel to sea. The U.S. ship Vincennes, under command of Hiram Paulding, seq., was also taken in tow by the steamer Sampson, following the Columbus. The fine state of the weather, with a favorable wind, will give these fine vessels a good of fing by night fall.

"These ships sail in company for China, as it is presumed, by way of Cape of "Good Hope." The Columbus curries out our minister, Mr. Everett, and lady; also the ratification of the treaty; will tarry a few months in those seas, and return by the way of Cape Horn—thus making a passage round the world. The Vincennes joins the squadron on that station, and will relieve one of our vessels of the same class."

considerations from England, which the conspirators imagine will have a powerful weight in inducing the imagine will have a powerful weight in inducing the imagine will have a powerful weight in inducing the manipulation of refusing an existence of the same testing. We should not be surprised if these considerations turned out to be identical with those for which Judas Iscariot betrayed the Saviour of the world. The difference will consist in the great-tray of a section only of the globe.

[N. O. Picsyune.

Mr. McDurrie's Lilines.—A near neighbor and intimate friend of Mr. McDuffic arrived in this city yesterday, who confirms the statement of the bardytic attack of Mr. McD., but says his speech is not affected. He had slightly improved.

[Augusta Chronicle, May 31.]

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

The New York Post of Saturday evening a knowledges the receipt of the June number of the 'Democratic Review." It speaks of it as "a capital number, full of well-written articles, varied i character-some of them highly entertaining. This periodical stands now at the head of this class of literary publications in America. Its contributions are always well selected; for information, high moral character, utility and classic elegance of style, it will find a welcome reception in every library. Its leading article is on a theme of paramount interest. As it gives the best account of the question of our title to Oregon, it will command particular attention precision and simplicity with which the his

The New York Evening Post introduces this

ract with the following striking remark : "Whether England, by her incautious and imprudent i terference in the affairs of Texas, may not require a cu-before the question is settled, is another question. Yet-her efforts there are likely to prove unwailing, we ma-perhaps look very salely to the peaceful solution of th-question also."

The British ministry, indeed, ought to be aware the mischiefs which their accredited agent, Cap Elliott, is now doing. His indecent and unwarran able interference with our relations to Texas is pro ucing a flame through this country which me extend itself to every other unsettled question between the two nations. The Oregon controversy re uires the most conciliatory spirit on both side out how can we go isto this discussion with an definite prospects of success, with our feelings embi tered by the tampering intrigues of a Britis agent in Texas and in Mexico?

THE MEXICAN INSTALMENTS.

We understand that the Secretary of State ha submitted a report upon the two Mexican instal ments, which were said to have been paid during ne last year. We have reason to suspect that th President is not yet satisfied. A doubt still prevails whether they were actually paid over to the agent o the United States; and therefore, whether the case ca be made out, in his opinion, for paying the claim ants their portion of the two instalments out treasury of the United States, under the con ents out of the appropriation made by the last Congress.

The Secretary of War left Washington th orning, to attend the annual exami Cadets at the military academy, West Point. Du ring his absence, the duties of his office will be dis harged by the Secretary of the Navy, as acting Secretary of War.

The great anniversary meetings of the asso ations of Boston were held last week. We regre that we have no room to-day for a summary of their roceedings. It will appear to-morrow.

Major Donelson, U. S. Charge to Texas, arrived in this city yesterday and took lodgings at Hew lett's. He will proceed to Texas in the nex ett's.

Gen. Henderson, of the marine corps, arrived this city yesterday. He is upon a tour of inspe

OFFICIAL.

JAMES K. POLK,

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. Satisfactory evidence having been exhibited to me that Gueconio Dominovez has been appointed. Consul of New Granada for the port of New York, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers, and privileges, as are allowed to the Consuls of the most favored nations in the United States.

In testimony whereof I have consult the believed

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:

James Buck Coan, Secretary of State. TREASURY COTES OUTSTANDING JUNE

Amount of the several issues out-standing June 1, 1845, as per re-cords of this office Deduct cancelled notes in the hands of the accounting officers 4879.514 18 26,000 00

6853,514 18

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office,
June 2, 1845.
R. H. GILLET,
Registe

FLORIDA.

From the St. Augustine Herald, May 27. GLORIOUS DEMOCRATIC TRIUPMH THE FIRST GUN.

In 1838, when party lines were drawn, the first un was fired from St. Johns. The first State election was held yesterday. Hear the report from the

FOR GOVERNOR. Democrats. Wm. D. Mosely.....132 R. K. Call.......109 REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS. 

STATE SENATOR. George Center......139 John M. Han 

mostly, if not all, Americans."

In our paper of the 30th, we inserted an article extracted from the "New York Morning News" of the 29th, which attributed the delay of the sailing of the China squadron to the absence of the purser of the Vincennes at Washington. We have ascertained, at the department, that this statement is founded in mistake. The purser of the Vincennes was here on leave of absence, and reported for duty on the 96th, before his leave had expired. His duties have been performed in a prompt and efficient manner, and the department, and we believe all who are well informed, are entirely satisfied with his conduct, especially in his prompt alacrity.

The paragraph in the "News" must have originated in misinformation.

The above was intended for last Saturday evening's "Union." We now learn from that evening so "Union."

Democratic Association.—There will be a meeting of the above association in the Flall of the Franklin engine-house, on Thursday evening next, June 5, at 7½ o'clock.

. Members are particularly requas an election of officers, under the n

C. W. C. DUNNINGTON, May 30—td Sec [Constitution & U. S. Journal.]

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, INCORPORATED IN 1830, No. 15 South street. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

THIS company makes insurances on li

precision and simplicity with which the facts are given in the order of occurrence. It is well 60 4 20 4 20 7 00 and intermediate ages at proportionate rates; and the premiums payable semi-annually or QUARTERLY,

the premutine payable semi-annual or doawnests, if preferred.

Buys and sells annuities—grants endowments for children—makes all contracts in which life or the interest of money is involved.

The policies of insurance may be made payable to a wife, child, or any other person designated by the assured. By an act of the State of Maryland, 1840, chapter 212, insurances made by married women on the lives of their husbands are fully protected from all claims of creditors.

The proposals and rates, as well as blank forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the company, or its agents.

of application, may be obtained at the office of tocompany, or its agents.

JOHN I. DONELSON, President.

RICHARD B. DORSEY, Secretary.

JAMES H. CAUSTEN, Agent for Washington.

June 2—dly

By A. Green, Auctioneer. C HINA, GLASS, CROCKERY, HARD-WARE, AND FURNITURE, AT AUC-TION.—On Thursday, the 5th instant, I shall sell at my auction room, Concert Hall, at 41 o'clock, p. m., a good assortment of the above-named articles,

Fine gilt, white and figured, China tea and coffee Sets
Fine India, stone, and granite China dinner sets
Granite and Liverpool plates and dishes, stands

castors, &c.
Sugardishes, tumblers, lamps, salts, &c.
Shovels, tongs, waiters, bread-trays, knives,
forks, &c.

Also, a good lot of mahogany and other funi-The above articles are new, and must be sold.
Will be added to the sale a good assortmen econd-hand furniture.

The ladies are particularly requested to attend

A. GREEN, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION
On Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at 10 HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT 10 o'clock, a. m., we shall sell, on H street, between 18th and 19th atreets, near Mr. S. Redfern's, (the flag will designate the house,) the household and kitchen furniture, amongst which are the following

Mahogany dining and centre tables

Do sideboard
Crockery and glass ware
Mantel glasses, carpets, straw matting
Bedateads, Mattresses, &c.
With many other articles, and an assortmen
citchen furniture. Terms of sele, cash.

ROBERT W. DYER & CO.,
Auctoneers

June 2-d CARPENTERS' AND CABINET-MAKERS' TOOLS AT AUCTION.

TOOLS AT AUCTION.

O'N Wednesday afternoon, 4th instant, at 40 clock, I will sell at my store a very large assortment of carpenters' tools, hardware, &c., vizz: Socket chisels, latches, trunk locks, bolts, files Brass hinges, but and Parliament hinges, drawing knives, bead moulding planes Rabbit, tongue and groove, and fileter planes Sash, fore, plow, and O. G. planes
Oil stones, tron squares, plane trons, &c.

WM. MARSHALL,
June 2—dts

Auctioneer.